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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

By burning and destroying public structures having no military significance or importance the Germans will adopt the very policy best calculated to make the British respond to the demands for more troops.

Germany admits that neutrals should be safeguarded in war and offers full indemnity for the Lusitania victims, at the same time expressing regret for the loss of American life. What more can we reasonably ask at this time?

With only about 40,000,000 people included in all the Christian churches of the United States out of a total population of 100,000,000, it looks as though the different churches would have all they could comfortably attend to for a long period to come in saving the rest of the people without falling on each other's necks.

Some of the Vermont newspapers are arguing against the wisdom of changing the character of Vermont fish and game legislation proposed in connection with revision of the laws. That is not the question at all. What right has a commissioner on revision to make any change whatever in the intent or effect of any law? If he can change one law's intent he can change another. Under these circumstances the people of Vermont will need to study the revision of laws very carefully.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND THRIFT.

The old problem which was originated first, the hen or the egg, is now being duplicated in connection with the discussion of the question whether thrift created the savings institutions or whether the savings institutions created thrift.

The real answer to this question depends wholly upon the point of view. We are told that when Germany levied the vast indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 upon France at the conclusion of the war in 1871 with the idea that she had weakened her ancient enemy for all time or at least a long time to come, the French peasants went to their safety deposit stockings and drew out enough money to help discharge this war obligation so speedily that it staggered Bismarck and lesser German lights.

Possibly some parent savings institution was responsible for the thrift that led the custom of peasant saving in France to become general. So far as many of the individual savers were concerned, however, they would not have recognized a savings bank if they saw one.

If we turn to the experiences of millions of people in the United States to-day, however, we shall unquestionably discover that they were led to acquire the habit of saving by the influence of savings institutions, although the habit of saving antedated the establishing of the first savings bank in this country a century ago. When a man or woman or child has once deposited a sum of money in a savings bank and watched it grow through the accumulation of its own earnings in the shape of interest and additional deposits, the fascination and the growing sense of security in the possession of a tidy sum laid by for a rainy day, for lack of employment or sickness or other reasons for extra expenditures that are sure to come to us tend to fix the habit of saving and make it irrevocable.

The thrift of the people of Vermont has become proverbial the country over. The dissemination of this idea is due in part to the fact that some of the people of Vermont have carried this thrift to every State in the Union, and in part to the fact that Vermont savings, the result of this thrift, are loaned in all parts of the United States, constituting an ever-present witness furnishing indisputable evidence of its existence. The people of Vermont hold the foremost rank among the States as regards the deposits they have in our excellent and thoroughly sound and safe savings institutions.

The savings banks have come to be recognized as among the most helpful of our semi-public institutions, having contributed to the prosperity and up-building of every State in this country, as well as other lands. The first sav-

ECHOES FROM THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST CAMPAIGN GUNS

While the public's attention is being directed toward the foreign policies of the administration as developed in connection with Mr. Wilson's spoken and published utterances, the voters of the United States are more concerned with the political developments thereof as likely to shape future events in this country. How has the President's tour left the situation with reference to the campaign which it was manifestly intended to influence as a rapid fire gun, as it were? How has the strength of other candidates developed incidentally to the shifting attitude of the President regarding preparedness and other important issues?

It is to be noted in the first place that comment on the results of the President's visits to different parts of the Middle West confirm our repeated assertion regarding Mr. Wilson's chief assets. With the great mass of people the fact that in an extraordinary period with the very atmosphere of the world supercharged with the spirit of warfare the President has succeeded in keeping this nation out of war, is the first consideration at this time.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York Post, for example, says: "The overwhelming fact is that the President has a magic control over the masses just now, who bless him for having 'kept us out of war.' Peace and prosperity are the best vote getters Woodrow Wilson will have in the Middle West. No matter how much money is spent on national defense so long as the taxes don't affect the property of the people at large or international troubles interfere with their comforts, Mr. Wilson will not be condemned as a militarist or a spendthrift of national funds. On the whole Mr. Wilson's trip through Wisconsin and Illinois gained him many friends."

That comes, not from a supporter of Mr. Wilson, but from a newspaper man sent out by the New York contemporary which is strenuously opposing President Wilson's preparedness program. It is to be noted, however, that the President grew more warlike as he penetrated the trans-Mississippi region, going even to the point of demanding the greatest navy in the world and talking about war as though to-morrow it were a probability.

It must be admitted that in the light of present utterances in Berlin and Washington it looks as though the President in insisting German admission that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal, in addition to making full reparation and in every other way meeting this nation's demands might be splitting hairs in a way liable to precipitate war between the United States and Germany.

The question naturally arises in this connection, was the President's tour at this particular time intended to strengthen the administration with the people to help its demands on Germany, or is the pressing of the point in question at this time the result of the President's discovery during his trip of strong sentiment for the enforcement of respect for this nation's rights?

It would be a strange outcome, if one of the echoes of the President's tour beginning with the masses of voters applauding him for keeping us out of the European war should be actual hostilities with the Teutonic powers. In that case the President would trust to the appeal to patriotism to overcome the spirit of thankfulness so long prevalent for keeping us at peace.

Politically there is one thing to be said about the President's demand for the greatest navy in the world: He has out-Heroded Herod. When the President began to advocate preparedness following his slip about "a nation too proud to fight," ex-President Roosevelt derided the presidential preparedness program as wholly and utterly inadequate. To all appearances Mr. Wilson has bluffed the Colonel out of the game entirely by calling for the greatest navy in the world. If there is any degree of naval preparedness beyond that, it remains for the Colonel to discover and demand it.

All this varying and shadow of turning in the presidential program will inevitably tend in the end with thinking people to create the suspicion that much of this preparedness talk is mere talk for political effect, but time will tell.

In the meantime what of the strength of other candidates for the presidency as developed by the side of Mr. Wilson's candidacy en route? The veracious correspondent of the democratic New York Times who accompanied Mr. Wilson vouches for the assertion that Mr. Bryan's name was not mentioned once by the hundreds of political leaders with whom he talked unless it was prompted.

According to this authority there was plenty of talk about Hughes and Roosevelt. It is stated that the democratic leaders, or many of them, are frank to say they fear most the nomination of Justice Hughes on the republican ticket with the endorsement of the nomination by the Progressive party. They feel that the great mass of the people are for preparedness, as is the President now, but they realize that Hughes has great strength. They realize there are thousands in the normally republican States who would have confidence in Hughes's handling of international relations and who are for the principles of the Republican party on other questions as opposed to the democratic policies.

The hope of the democrats is that Justice Hughes will be constrained by fear of endangering the non-partisanship of the Supreme Court of the United States, to decline a nomination, even if it is tendered him by unanimous vote of the Chicago convention. The democratic leaders profess to believe Wilson could defeat Roosevelt owing to the antagonisms he has aroused in the Republican party.

The correspondents accompanying the President seem to agree in the statement that much Roosevelt sentiment is found, especially in Iowa, which is supposed to have a favorite son of its own for the presidency in the person of United States Senator Cummins. It is realized that the republicans must have a candidate who will satisfy the West, and for this reason Root and Weeks, owing to their affiliations, now or past, are practically out of it.

The growth of sentiment in favor of McCall in various States is one of the remarkable features of the situation. This is all the more striking in view of the fact that McCall has no literary bureau or organized movement, and the pushing of his name began in his own State in the face of the fact that Weeks is being pushed by Senator Lodge.

The manner in which President Wilson has appropriated the preparedness boom started by Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts and the way in which he is talking of everything in the superlative degree seems to have made it impossible for any republican candidate for the presidency to ride into power on this issue, unless it can be shown that the presidential preparedness program is what Prince Bismarck of Germany once called Premier Gladstone of England, "a wooden lath painted to look like iron."

If the President should find it necessary to vault still further and land this country in actual war, with Germany or Britain or Mexico even, then the "peace asset" would be smashed into smithereens and all presidential calculations would be upset.

ings institution was established in Rutland, Scotland, by the Rev. Henry Duncan in 1816, and in a short time savings banks were started in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The first savings bank in the United States was in 1816, and the American Bankers' association are arranging for the observing of the centenary of that event on November 16, 17 and 18. The members of the association do not believe in merely commemorating the achievements of the past. They are also using the inspiration of the one

FEASTS IN CHRISTIAN YEAR

Two Great Cycles Those of Christmas and Easter.

Council of Nice in 325 A. D. Settled Long Dispute Regarding the Date on Which Lent Shall Begin and End.

(From the Troy Times.)

Easter is the principal feast of the Christian year. It commemorates the resurrection of Christ, the corner stone upon which our faith rests. Since Christ rose from the dead on Sunday the custom obtained from Apostolic times, of regarding every Sunday of the year as a commemoration of Easter and of designating Sunday as the Lord's day, when the Christians assembled for "prayer and the breaking of bread." In the celebration of mass and the reception of communion, as we find in the acts of the Apostles, Easter is the oldest feast of the Christian Church, the connecting link between the Old and the New Testaments. The feast of the Passover is the central feast of the Jews. Between it and Easter there is a real connection. The Passover commemorates the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt and points to the giving of the Law of God to Moses on Mount Sinai, which marks the making of the Old Testament. Christ ate the paschal lamb on the feast of the Passover with his disciples and afterwards instituted the Last Supper of the mass as the sacrifice of the New Testament, ordained His Apostles on the following day died for our redemption. Christ is designated as the Lamb of God who was sacrificed for our sins, as the paschal lamb. Thus it is that the Jewish feast was taken over into the Christian Easter celebration, for the liturgy sings of the liberation from Egypt, the passing of Israel through the Red sea, the paschal lamb, etc.

For such a feast the real calendar date of Christ's death must be known. To the Jews this was simple. The feast of the Passover was held on the 14th day of Nisan, the first month of the Jewish year. Hence Christ died on the 14th day of Nisan. Not so for the other nations, who followed the Roman calendar, the Julian calendar, which, reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, is the calendar we use to-day. The Julian calendar is based on the solar year. The Jewish calendar is outlined in Leviticus xxiii. In it the computation of time is based primarily upon the lunar month. The year consisted normally of twelve such months. There were twenty-nine and thirty days each. Such a year, however, contains only 354 days. Now this does not agree with the number of days in the mean solar year. Moreover, the exact length of the mean lunar month is not twenty-nine and one-half days. To compensate for the irregularity two corrections were introduced. First, a day was subtracted from the month of Nisan, as needed, in order to keep the month in agreement with the moon. Secondly, eight years out of every nineteen were made "embolismic," i. e., an intercalary or thirteenth month seems to have been introduced in order to prevent the 14th day of Nisan from falling too early. On that day the first fruits of corn in the ear had to be brought to the priests and the paschal lamb sacrificed. This made it necessary to delay the Passover to the 14th day of Nisan until the corn was in ear and the lambs were ready. Hence the rule was established that the 14th day of Nisan must fall when the sun had passed the equinox and was in the constellation of Aries.

Down to the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, in A. D., it would seem that the Jews followed no fixed rule based on astronomical principles, but were guided by the Sanhedrin, who were in some measure guided by the forwardness, or backwardness, of the moon. Thus the first days of the Jewish month and the first days of the Roman solar year. The impossibility of accommodating the Jewish chronology to the Julian calendar adopted throughout the greater part of the Roman empire gave rise to the determination of the early church about the determination of Easter. These discussions were ended by the Council of Nice, 325 A. D., which decided that Easter was to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon which follows the spring equinox. According to this rule, which has ever since been followed, the earliest day upon which Easter can now fall is March 22 and the latest April 25. This year the full moon falls on April 15 and Easter on April 24.

There are two great cycles of feasts in the Christian year: The cycle of Christmas and the cycle of Easter. The cycle of Christmas embraces the four Sundays of Advent, the feast of Epiphany and the six Sundays which follow Epiphany. As Christmas is a fixed feast, i. e., always is celebrated on the same day, December 25, the four Sundays preceding are always the Sundays of Advent. Epiphany is fixed on January 6 and the six following Sundays are always the Sundays after Epiphany. The cycle of Easter is much more comprehensive. It embraces the six Sundays of Lent, Wednesday and the three Sundays preceding Lent beginning with what is known as Septuagesima Sunday. It also includes all the Sundays after Easter up to Advent and the great feasts of our Lord which follow Easter, i. e., Ascension, Pentecost, Corpus Christi and the Feast of the Sacred Heart. All the days and feast days in the East or cycle move forward or backward, according as Easter comes earlier or later. And Easter has no fixed date, but is movable because it has no relation to any fixed date on the Solar or Julian calendar which we use, but is determined by its relation to the 14th day of the lunar month of Nisan, the first month of the Jewish lunar year.

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HAPPENINGS IN VERMONT

(Continued from Page Four.)

Rev. W. L. Bolecourt goes to Williams-town to-day to assist the Rev. John Irons in evangelistic meetings in preparation for the Rev. Theodore Hall—A. H. Andrews is taking a vacation from his duties at the Vermont State hospital.

SOUTH WOODBURY.

The Rev. C. H. Merrill preached here last Sunday evening.—E. C. Salin attended as a delegate the ecclesiastical council at the church in Calais Wednesday.—Martha Pray, a sister of R. M. Pray, is quite ill at the home of Frank Le Baron in Calais.—Two members were received into the church Sunday, one by letter and one by confession.

WAITSFIELD.

Miss Carrie Hubbard was confined to the house the past week with the grip.—The dance in Library hall Friday night was well attended.—Miss Stella Boyce is visiting relatives in Moretown.—Maple Brook Lodge will hold its regular meeting next Saturday night. There will be an installation followed by refreshments.—Ned Newcomb spent Sunday in Warren.—District Superintendent William Dukes will preach at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning.—The Joslyn Memorial Library is quarantined for 10 days on account of scarlet fever in town.—Mrs. Raymond Norton is ill with influenza.

MORETOWN.

Mrs. Ethel Wales of Ware, Mass., visited in town over Sunday.—Those ill with the grip are Mrs. William Cota, Mrs. B. Ward, Melvin Freeman, I. S. Austin, Mrs. Ernest Kingsbury, Mrs. Sidney Atkins, Lewis Freeman and several others.—Mr. and Mrs. John Kingsbury of Waitsfield were in town Sunday.—Miss Foss is teaching again after having the grip.—Charles Pickett is out after being ill.—Fred Shontell was taken to the Heaton hospital at Montpelier Friday and operated on for appendicitis.—Mrs. Fred Flury of Waitsfield visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hurdie, the past week.

WINOSCO COUNTY

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

The annual telephone operators' ball at Gates's opera house, February 5, proved to be one of the most successful social events of the season. The hall was decorated in blue and white, the company in colors. Across the entire front of the stage appeared the words "number please" in large blue letters against a white background. Other decorations were in the form of blue and white streamers and huge bells. Former employees of the local exchange and many friends from out of town were in attendance. Financially the affair was a success, there being a substantial balance left over after expenses for division among the operators.—J. W. Linn, general yard master here for the Boston & Maine railroad, has resigned his position. W. N. Patterson of Greenfield, Mass., is Mr. Linn's successor.—Mrs. Harold Baker of Manchester, N. H., formerly chief operator here, was here over Sunday and attendant at the annual telephone girls' ball.—Fred G. Bicknell is a business visitor to the northern part of the State.—The Woman's Literary club will meet at the Troquois club rooms Monday, February 11.—Allen D. Wilder of Franklin was the guest last week of his mother, who is passing the winter at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Smith.—Carl W. Cameron, of the local postoffice force, is out again after two weeks' illness.—The Junction Athletic association basketball team was defeated 28 to 25, in the game with Belvidere Falls at the latter place Friday evening.

Archib. F. Benson and Allen Hitchcock, the former the foreman of the Miller Automobile company garage, are in Detroit, Mich., for two weeks, attending the Chrysler Automobile company school.—Miss Marguerite Carpenter of Burdett College Boston, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter, will resume her studies at Boston Saturday.—Raymond, secretary of the Vermont Local Union League, is on an extended trip throughout the State in the interests of the league.—Trainer & Bicknell, attorneys, have added another room to their already spacious offices in the Gates block.

State Live Stock Commissioner Fred L. Davis returned to his office Monday after an illness of three weeks.—R. J. Trainor, A. A. Gibbs and E. W. Farnsworth were local members of B. P. O. E., who attended the Elks' dinner, served at the Adna Brown hotel at Springfield.—W. R. C. Stickney of Rutland was a business visitor in town Monday.—On February 1 the supreme court of Vermont reinstated Charles Batchelder, a former resident here, as judge of the bar and caused his name to be restored to the rolls of attorneys of the courts of Vermont. Mr. Batchelder will remain in the law offices of Wallace Batchelder at Bethel, where he has been employed for two years.

ROCHESTER.

Mrs. W. M. Huntington has gone to Taubert, N. Y., to visit her parents.—E. S. Preston, wife and daughter, Janet, are visiting in Boston.—Joseph Smith, a Polander, jumped from a moving train at Taubert and received a severe scalp wound. His injuries were dressed by Doctors Merriam and Huntington.—The remains of Claude Noble, accompanied by his brother, were taken to Kingston, N. Y., for burial February 2.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bailey of Ware, Mass., were in town last week for the funeral of Mrs. Martha A. Gove.—E. Clifford of Rochester and Miss Maude Gibbs of Hinesburg were married February 3 at Pittsfield by the Rev. Mr. Lord. For the present they are boarding at A. H. Hill's.—R. S. Morgan returned from Boston Saturday.—Miss Mildred Hill underwent an operation at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Dickerman, Saturday for the removal of adenoids and tonsils.—George D. Bailey has been ill with the grip.

ROYALTON.

The farm of the late H. W. Dutton has been sold to his son-in-law, Frank Hyde, who takes possession March 1.—After seeing nearly a million feet of lumber on the hill at Hatten Hubbard's farm the steam saw mill has been moved to the meadow near the river, where a larger quantity of lumber awaits the saw.—The central school is closed this week as the teacher is ill with chicken-pox.—The epidemic of influenza seems to be passing.—Mrs. Julia A. Brown of Whitehall, who has been ill for several weeks, was called home Saturday by the illness of her daughter.—Philip Jordan of Portland, Me., was the guest of his old neighbor, Clarence Simpson, Monday.—Miss R. C. O'Dwyer of Manchester, N. H., came last week to care for Miss Josie Heath, who has been ill, but is now much better.—Miss Emma Hubbard went several days ago to Hanover, N. H., for special treatment at the hospital.

SOUTH ROYALTON.

The Rev. J. G. Haigh read his resignation at the Congregational Church Sunday morning to take effect June 1.—The body of Ralph W. Hutchins, accompanied by his mother, his wife, and her brother, Mr. Goodrich, arrived from Albany, N. Y., Wednesday.—The funeral was held at 2:30 p. m. at the Methodist Church with burial in Riverside cemetery.—Mr. Hutchins was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hutchins of this place. He graduated from South Royalton high school in 1904, and later from Albany business college. For several years he had been one of the P. M. C. A. secretaries in Albany. He leaves a wife, to whom he had been married less than three months.—The Orpheus society will give a concert at the Methodist Church February 17.—Edward H. Frye will give a monologue recital at the high school hall Monday evening.

BETHEL.

Mrs. Guy Wilson, chairman of the department of civics of the State federation of women's clubs, has issued a circular letter to the various clubs in the federation recommending the observance of "Baby Week," March 1 to 11. She calls attention to the fact that infant mortality in Vermont is responsible for 29 per cent. of the death rate. The State board of health will co-operate with the women's federation during baby week.—There are four persons past 90 years of age in town and 25 others past 80. The oldest person is Mrs. Hannah (Bowen) Snow, who was born here April 8, 1815, and is in very good health at the home of her niece, Mrs. Mary (Bowen) Quinn.—Mrs. Alice Bartlett and Miss Margaret Bartlett are visiting in Portland, Me.—Mrs. Richard Dutton and her children joined Mr. Dutton Tuesday and Wednesday at Concord, N. H., where he is working and where they had engaged a tenement. They lived formerly in Concord.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stuart of Burlington were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Morse.—Mrs. F. L. Martin is critically ill with bronchial pneumonia and her condition has not changed greatly in two weeks.—C. E. Blake is working in Barnard on the house recently bought by A. N. Merrill, who is renovating it in a very thorough manner. For his own occupancy Mr. and Mrs. Cady have completed a complete renovation of their store in the Edmunds block, including enlargement by adding a considerable amount of floor space in the second story of the building. C. J. White, B. G. Bundy, W. A. Maynard and others have been employed on the job.—The northbound night passenger train Wednesday morning was delayed here between five and six hours by a freight wreck five miles north of this station, caused by a broken journal.—The death of Solon M. Shedd, aged 75 years, a native of this town, occurred at his home in Columbus, Ohio, February 2. He died of pneumonia. He was an uncle of Robert Noble and leaves a brother, E. E. Shedd, also of Columbus. He was probably the oldest insurance man in Columbus.—Solon Stevens, who was born in Bethel, died January 9 in Auburn, Cal., where he went in 1852. He married Olivia Cushing, a sister of the late J. D. Cushing and she survives him, aged 89 years and very active. He was a druggist and had been ill two years following a paralytic shock. He was a druggist and is succeeded in the business by his son, Fred. There is another son, William, who lives at Oakland, Cal.—The supreme court last Friday restored Charles Batchelder to the bar of Vermont, and he will probably remain in the office of Wallace Batchelder as at present.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

much better.—Miss Emma Hubbard went several days ago to Hanover, N. H., for special treatment at the hospital.

SOUTH ROYALTON.

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